September 6, 1881, and accepted the appointment."

Mr. Bilss read the following letter to Mr. James, dated New-York, August 29, 1881:

Referring to our conversation about my becoming engaced in the Star Route cases and Coldnel Cook's dispatches, I want to say two or three things, though I think probably a personal interview with you and others will be necessary. I greatly appreciate the compliment; you and the Attorney-General pay me in thinking of me in this connection. While I should expect to be paid as well as sonnection. While I should expect to be paid as well as sonnection. While I should expect to be paid as well as sonnection. While I should expect to be paid as well as sonnection. While I should not think of coing into it for the mere pecuniary results to myself, and, therefore, I want one or two questions answered confidentially, such as these: Has the desire to employ me anything to do with Arthur's possible accession to the Presidency, for if it does I do not feel that with my relations to him I ought just now to go into the case, for it will be considered that I am there with his consent, if not precurement, and, though I do not doubt he would favor the "going for "every guilty man, still to stir up the Star Route "gaing" at the outset of his administration—if, unfortunately, he is to have one—would add to his difficulties at the outset by bringing down upon him the powerful "gang" before he has had a chance to conquer, as I know he will conquer, the approval of the people at large. In other words, it the Star Router's think they would get any favor from Aritur, I should want them to remain in that opinion till he has won in a manner the confidence of the non-Star Routers; and I ought not to expose him to attack before he has gathered strength to withstand them. Is there any truth in the impression the Times has given out, and The Sun in the impression the Times has given out, and The Sun in the impression the Frience has given before Washington courts and jury, so powerful as et of men as are inv New-York, August 29, 1881 :

pointment on September 5, and on that day wrote the following letter to Mr. James:

I had a long interview with Colonel Cook. It was satisfactory on the whole in all respects except one, though there were some idiosyneracies of his developed. The one exceptional point to which I refer is this: He represented that it was not certain I could be retained; that he and you and MacVeagh were in my power; that he though he could, through Gibson, influence Blaine; and suggested that I should "pull my wires" if I could. Now, I have no objection to "pull my wires" in politics for a friend or myself, but I never have pulled wires for law business, and don't mean to begin now. I didn't quite know what to make of this phase of the matter; but, while concluding in my own mind that it is a fittle device of Colonel Cook's to enhance his importance, and that it is not correct, I still tell you of it frankly. Don't mention it, of course, to him. Assuming this matter to be all right I am disposed to take hold. If the Attorney-General is at Long Branch I rather think I will drop down there some afternoon and talk with him on some professional phases of the case.

Mr. Blies continued: "I went to Long Branch, September 8 or 9, and saw James and MacVeagh; nobody

tember 8 or 9, and saw James and MacVeagh; nobody else was there. I mention this because Cook has said he was there. He was not there, though at a subsequent in-terview he was present. On September 13 Cook, Gib-son and myself had a conference at Elberon, which hasted two days. MacVeagh was in the house, and was sent for from time to time, so he can fairly be considered as being

"Now state briefly the nature of your services in the

Star Route cases," said Mr. Springer.
"That would be a heavy job," Mr. Bliss replied. "At
the interview at Elberon I was told what had been done. Cook and Gibson said they were absolutely ready. Gib-son had prepared an elaborate statement with reference son had prepared an elaborate statement with reference to Dorsey and Dorsey's connection with these cases. The Prescott and Sauta Fe case was considered. A number of contractors had failed on this. Walsh got hold of it and finally he was declared a failing contractor. The strength of the case as a criminal one rested on Walsh. He, it had been stated, was able to testify to the payment of money to Brady. The case seemed a fairly good one, but I said I couldn't help regarding Walsh as a conspirator and was unwilling to go unless Walsh should be one of the parties indicted. Subsequently I modified my views to the extent that Walsh should be considered as a conspirator. Gibson though he would not consent, but was instructed to com-

weakened the case. I had the impression that the case was a strong one, but I found that many of the statements made by Gibson in his report were mere inferences. On looking then into the papers myself, I decided the case was strong, and I state now that it was the strongest one we had. I selected it deliberately. In these cases the United States Statutes were so defective that the conspiracy section was the only one we could consider applicable. If Brady had increased the speed of a single route, and allowed a large sum for it, there was no evidence large sum for it, there was no evidence of a conspiracy on Brady's part, nor was there such eviwhen you went on to the route itself, and made examination. It was consistent to think that the officers of the
Post Office Department had been imposed upon. But
when you take ten, fifteen, twenty-five or more routes
and find the amounts of increase very large, the aggregale carries with it evidence of guilt. I took that view of
the cass. Before I became counsel I had occasion to be
acquainted with the trial of the Tweed gang in NewYork; a trial on a single case failed, out after it was
proven that Tweed had passed fifty or sixty warrants,
that fact presented an aggregation and the coincidence
carried conviction to the jury. My theory in the Dorsey
case was similar. I say that was a strong one. If you
can prove the payment of money that makes the case
stronger. We could get the aggregation of cases, and
when we succeeded in establishing a conspiracy we could
put in the proof of the payment of money, to wit: Walsh's
testimony.

PROCEDURE BY INFORMATION.

PROCEDURE BY INFORMATION. "At Long Branch the question of procedure by information came up. The idea was not, as I remember, to apply the information to the Santa Fe and Prescott case. The the information to the Santa Fe and Prescott case. The question came up more particularly in reference to the Dorsey case. At iffust, I was acannot it, but subsequently agreed to it. While in New-York I received a telegram informing me of the adjournment of the Grand Jury; why it was adjourned I do not know. The question of the statute of limitations was one that at all times we had to keep in view. I hever felt that it barred proceedure in these cases, and I think that in most cases the statute of limitations has not yet barred proceedings. But, of course, there was something to be said on the other side of this matter. On September 19 I wrote to McVeagh and told him I had made up my mind to proceed by information. If it was so that the statute of limitations ended early in October, as had been stated, it seems that we ought to have entered into the cases as specify as possible. There was nothing to prevent us proceeding by information, unless it would be a law in the district. I was assured by Cook, that he thought there would be no difficulty under the local law. I afterwards looked into the local law and became considerably alarmed. We proceeded with the Santa Fe and Prescott case and were beaten, on the ground that the local law prevented procedure by information. Of course, we were subject to considerable criticism, but I never felt that anybody was to blame. After the information has been taken from flic, the question came up whether we should continue in the Santa Fe and Prescott case. I came to the conclusion that it was not wise. The case was dependent on walshi's testimony. Unless he proved beyond all question the payment of money to Brady, we were gone. We were dependent on a single individual. I saw things that made me think Walsh would not prove what we desired. I do not consider that it was was to have proceeded in that case, and, if necessary, I will take the responsibility of not proceeding.

**We then we should be Dorsey case, and found Gibson's question came up more particularly in reference to the MR. BLISS IN A BAD JOB.

"We then went over the Dorsey case, and found Gibson's statements many of them incorrect and many of them inferences. There were many details that kept me engaged till February. In the meantme I paid some little attention to private business, but it was very little attention. On October 10 I had written to macVeagh and told him that the job he had gotten me into grew upon me. I said I would have he sistated to have gone into it if it had resulted in keeping me in Washington from the time I devoted sixteen hours a day (including Sunday, I am bearry to say, from Tucsday morning till Friday evening every week. Saturday and Monday I attended to private business in New-Fork. I was constantly at my desk while here, and when away from here I took papers to examine. In December, I wrote to Brewster that the Jorsey case was about ready for the Grand Jury; that other cases were being opened by, showing equal range and other cases were being opened by, showing equal range.

Mr. Bliss, of the case against Lilly. In consequence or a businderstanding he was unfriendly, I then felt that it was not wise to put that case along as a ploncer one."

Mr. Bliss paid that Gloson was so little of a iswyer that inferences. There were many details that kept me en-

GEORGE BLISS TESTIFIES.

HOW HE ENTERED THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

RIS OPINION OF THE PROSECUTION AND SOME GOVERNMENT COUNSEL—FALSE STEPS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—George Bliss, Government counsel in the Star Route cases, was examined to-day by Mr. Springer's committee in reference to his connection with the investigation. He said: "I was first applied to to be employed by James the last week in Angust. Then I rather declined. I was applied to further about Exptember 6, 1881, and accepted the appointment."

Mr. Bliss read the following letter to Mr. James, dated New-York, Angust 29, 1881:

Referring to our connection of the transport of the statement of the statement of the statement affecting Endit, which Mr. Cook said were unduly prolonged. "If those cases were unduly prolonged when they were tried."

DEALING WITH THE SALISBURY CASES.

Mr. Bliss continued: "The Dorsey case was before the statement in the statement of the statement in the statement of the statement affecting Endit of the papers containing the statement affecting Broit. If he prepared the indiction can be a statement of the statement affecting Endit of the papers containing th

Referrite to or convention. Choles Conv.:

Interest to the continues, though I thing and the continues, though I thing and the continues, the continues of the continues. The continues of the co turned to the examination of other contractors, first the Salisbury cases. I became painfully impressed at what I

THE BONDED WHISKEY BILL.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST IT-S. S. COX'S SINK-OR-SWIM SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The Bonded Whiskey Extension bill was again considered in the House to-day, but no action was taken. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, declared that a failure to pass the bill meant bankruptey and ruin to many of the most important and influential firms in Kentucky and throughout the West, it meant bankruptcy and ruin not only to the manufacturers but to the innocent holders of whiskey; it meant bankruptey and ruln to many of the leading banking interests of the West. As a plain, economic question, recom-mended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he asked the House to pass the bill. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, opposed the bill. The House was asked to extend the time for the payment of tax on 70,000,000 gallons of whiskey, the sum of money involved amounting to \$66,000,000. The present depression in the whiskey interest resulted from over-production, but over-production was not peculiar to that policy, regarding it as a proposition to lend the distillers

case seemed a fairly good one, but I said I couldn't help regarding Walsh as a conspirator and was unwilling to go unless Walsh should be one of the parties indicted. Subsequently I modified my views to the extent that Walsh should be considered as a conspirator. Gibson thought he would not consent, but was instructed to communicate with Walsh. We broke up on that case. Walsh golvenously came to see me in Washington, I read over the statement prepared by Gibson, as to what Walsh could testify to. I found that there were some matters that he could not testify to; that some things in the statement were mere inferences. I said plainly to Walsh that he ought to be included in the indictment, and also remarked that I understood Gibson had not been to him.

The Dorsey case was next taken up. It had been represented as ready for the Grand Jury. I see in the testimony that has been given before this comfittiee that I was represented as ready for the Grand Jury. I see in the testimony that has been given before this comfittiee that I was represented as ready for the grand Jury. I see in the testimony that has been given before this comfittiee that I was represented as ready for the grand Jury. I see in the testimony that has been given before this comfittiee that I was represented as ready for the grand Jury. I see in the testimony that has been given before this comfittiee that I was represented as ready for the grand Jury. I see in the testimony that has been given before this comfittiee that I was represented as ready for the grand Jury. I see in the testimony that has seen given before this comfittiee that I was represented as ready for the grand Jury. I see in the testimony that has one proposed the feel that he and the had approached him on that subject. He said of the hill as the work will be consented to the American Congress. The owners of the wild had not read that he dought was a proceedent.

**S. Cox delivered an elaborate speech on the general subject of the tariff and revenue laws, attacking but with vigor

MR MAYO UNSEATED.

HE TELLS SOME UNPALATABLE TRUTHS BEFORE HE LEAVES THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- In the House today Mr. Turner, of Georgia, called up the Virginia con-tested election case of Garrison against Mayo, the report declaring the contestant, Garrison, entitled to a seat. Mr. Mayo, the sitting member, was heard in his own behalf. He admitted that, if the act of the General Assembly of Virginia requiring the prepayment of a capitation cational and void; that if the votes of the persons seat. The attacks made on him by the so-called Democratic party in Virginia were made because the party to which he belonged believed that the war was over and taught the children to believe it. To say that he was regoined at the restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery, was treason down south, and he was called a "deserter" after the war. That was the spirit that animated the fight in Virginia; that was the state of things whereby his State had been disgraced. The people of Virginia were not murderors. They did not go deliberately to work to kill anybody, white or colored; but the Democratic party did array one class against another on false issues until strife was stirred up in the hearts of the ignorant of both classes.

After some debate, political in character, the resolution declaring Garrison entitled to the seat was unanimously adopted, and that gentleman appeared and took the oath of office.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH QUESTION. Washington, March 20.—George D. Roberts, of the Postal Telegraph Company, appeared before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today, and made an argument in support of the proposition of that company to enter into a contract with the Government for telegraphic service. Representative Budd, of California, argued that the proposed contract of the Postal Telegraph Company was defective in form and substance; that it was a trick of the Mackay Company, and was introduced for the sole purpose of preventing the passage of the Sumner bill establishing a Government telegraph : a bill for whose passage there was, he said, a universal demand. "Pass this bill," said Mr. Budd; "give the Mackay

Company the monopoly it asks; bind the Government for ten years by this contract, and you place in the hands of this corporation a power to force the other telegraph companies to buy it out. The effect of this bill will be to foster one company against another, and yet it does not RICH DISPLAY OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. contain a single clause to prohibit pooling or selling out.

As Mr. Stephenson sald, where combination is possible, competition is impossible. Consider this and rembember that Mr. Roberts himself says that be could raise from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 on the faith of this contract, as soon as the company gets it. The proposition plainly put is to kill the Summer Postal Telegraph bill, to throw away a privilege worth \$40,000,000, to estop postal telegraph relief for ten years, and sid this new corperation in forcing a consolidation with the old ones, or a purchase of their lines and rights against the transfer of which the bill does not provide."

provisions of Section 3,011. Revised Statutes. The claims on file in the Treasury Department covered by the bill aggregate \$14,645.

THE KEIFER-TYSON INVESTIGATION.

REPORT ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS-POINTS OF TESTIMONY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 20,-The House Committee on Accounts agreed to a report on the resolution instructing it to ascertain whether at the close of the XLVIIth Congress any employes of the House were dis-charged or turned out and others employed in their stead, who received pay and rendered no service. At the end of the last session of the XLVIIth Congress C. W. Tyson, one of the official stenographers, was summarily de-prived of his place, and B. P. Gaines, a nephew of General Keifer, was appointed. While the members of the committee refuse to furnish for publication any in-

Hutchins, Bennington, Vt.: Thomas Coggeshall, New-Bedford, Mass.; Leverett M. Hubbard, Wallingford, Conn.; Ethel C. Benedict, Homer, N. Y.; Herbert L. Joyee, Tonnwanda, N. Y.; Charles H. Browne, Irvington, N. Y.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Washington, March 20 .- The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: Joseph E. Irish, of Wisconsin, to be Cousul of the United States at Cognae; Leonard E. Wales, of Delaware, to be United States District Judge for the District of Delaware; States District Judge for the District of Delaware.

Abram J. Gifford, of Hudson. N. Y., to be Indian Agent
at Fort Berthold, Dakota; Jamos N. Kerns, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; F. H. Jarris to be postmaster at
Columbia, Tenn.; First Lioutenant Eric Bergland to be
Captain, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant Lansing
H. Beach to be First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and
second Lieutenaut Robert R. Stearns to be First Lieutenant, oth Infantry.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, March 20 .- With no big trading, and a narrow range of fluctuation, the grain market today was a good deal more interesting than it has been at any time within the past fortnight. For once the inces tax were constitutional, the report of the committee was and decline in wheat was stopped, and even a little adapted that the act was unspecified by the committee was said decline in wheat was stopped, and even a little adapted by the committee was an expectable of the committee was an expectabl who had been rejected for not having complied with that having complied with the hav seat. The attacks made on him by the so-called & Gillett. It was said in some quarters that Lindblom had been a seller, but this was probably a mistake. Ream was changing wheat over from May to June, selling the first and buying the latter. This made him appear at certain times as a seller when he really was not. He offered to change over any sized blocks that anybody offered There was some buying by the little shorts, but no alarm at all apparent among the big ones, if there are any big wheat shorts. May wheat opened at 94%, advanced to 934, and closed on the curb at 95.295.4; calls sold at 95%, puts at 94%, 294%, and there were big trades made in both privileges. The weather was exceptionally fine. It was rumored to-night that Kershaw had sold 50,000 bushels privileges. The weather was exceptionally fine. It was rumored to-night that Kershaw had sold 50,000 bushels wheat for export. There was also the report, much more significant, that East-bound rail freights had been lowered to 15 cents. It is certain that rates as low as this have been attainable by certain people, especially David Dows & Co., for some time; so that this second cut, if it really has been made, will effect no revolution. It ought, however, to send out the wheat and corn piled up here. There are believed to be some big holdings of wheat here. The feeling to-night among conservative commission houses is that while an advance is likely to come, it is also likely to be slow, unless there comes a cold snap or some other accident to alarm the shorts.

Puts and calls on earn to-night sold within 1s cent of each other. Calls on May actually sold immediately after the afternoon call at 563s, the closing price of the option, and puts sold at 563s. One stradder was sold at the closing price on 100,000 bushels for \$300. The corn pit was altogether without incident. The receipts were small, 232 cars; but shippers say that Chicago No. 2 Corn is 4 cents above any other market in creation. Unless the receipts hold up very soon, corn buils will be getting very tired.

Provisions were higher and a trifle more active, but this latter is saying very little; for of late the pork crowd has been doing little other than failing. Those on the baside still claim that selling is hazardous, and that purchases made and stuck to will make big money. May pork stopped at \$18 121s, and May lard at \$9 621s.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week were opening days of the Parisian Plower Company's store, No. 8 West Fourteenth-st. The weather has been so inclement, however, that the opening will be continued on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next continued on Tuesday, Wednesday and Taursday of next week. The display of artificial flowers and fruits, feathers, trimmed hats and Easter goods is well worth a visit and careful inspection. The store is gay with brilliant flowers of many kinds, that look so natural that people believe they must exhale their natural perfume. There are fresh roses, deep red and delicate pink; luscious looking plans, bunches of walnuts, jutey-looking grapes, dyed natural grasses, minmon the and wheat. In the oliection of Easter goods are many neat and pretty articles that are offered at remarkably low prices. In the line of trimmed hats and bomets there are many novel and pretty designs. The "poke" shapel with new variations i redominates, and the lawarite color is beige. The ormanisation and combinations of colors are taste-

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

EAST BOUND RATES AGAIN REDUCED.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEMVNDS A LOWER SCHEDULE TO MEET CUTS.

Commissioner Fink issued an order yesterday for a reduction in cast-bound freights to the basis of 15 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New-York, 20 cents on provisions and live hogs and 25 cents on meats in bulk. This is a reduction of 5 cents per 100 pounds from the basis established by the presidents at their meeting on March 13, and was made upon the demand of the Pennsylvania Raliroad, under the rule that any road may require the reduction of tariff rates to the level of the lowest cut rate. The reduction makes the tariff the lowest on east-bound traffic ever known in the history of the railroad pool. The reduction caused no surprise among railroad men, and it had been foreshadowed in the columns of THE TRIBUNE of last

Saturday.

The significance of the lower rates lies in the fact that it indicates the persistence of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the policy announced by President Roberts at the last presidents' meeting of calling for official reductions whenever the established tariff was not maintained. To understand the position of the Pennsylvania a reference to past events is necessary. Last year while the Eric Railroad was cutting rates to meet the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Pennsylvania followed the outs at times and at other times upheld rates. So long as the Eric and Grand Trunk captured the business of the New-York Central system the Pennsylvania was comparatively indifferent. Within the last few months, while rates were being cut by the connections of the New-York Central, the Baltimore and Ohio also cut, thereby striking at the Pennsylvania roads business to Philadelphia. The warfare recently developed between the two last named roads on coal lusiness has also tended to anger the Pennsylvania road. Still another cause that has led President Roberts to take his present position has been the recent reductions made by the pool arbitrators in the percenteges of the Pennsylvania been the course of traffic, and the Pennsylvania people have declared that as they only suffered in their percentages from their policy of maintaining rates better than their competitors maintained them, they intended to test what the drift of business would be with all lines placed on an equality.

The new tariff rates are under the figures made on the

to test what the drift of business would be with all lines placed on an equality.

The new tariff rates are under the figures made on the grain contracts from St. Louis to Baltimore in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio. These were 16 cents per 100 pounds. On a 15 cent rate from Chicago to New-York, the rate from St. Louis is 18 cents. As a difference of 3 cents per 100 pounds is allowed in favor of Baltimore, the new official tariff places the St. Louis rate to Baltimore at 15 cents or 1 cent less than the Baltimore and Ohio's contract rates. Railroad men fear that even yesterday's reduction will not meet the actual rates that are likely to be made when the completion of the water lines begins. The Eric railroad has been strengthening its fleet on the lakes and the New-York Central's lake facilities have been increased by the recent reorganization of the Western Transportation Company. The situation is further disturbed by the low rates made by the West Shore road on grain from Buffalo to New-York, which the other trank lines will be compelled to meet.

THE BRIDGE ROAD TO BE EXTENDED. The Bridge Trustees held a special meeting yesterday to consider the question of extending the rail-road tracks in this city over and across Chatham-st., and past the elevated railroad station, with which connection by platform will be made. The matter was laid over from the last regular meeting until such time as Mayor Edson and Controller Grant could be present. The other trustees who were in attendance yesterday were Mayor Low, Controller Brinkerhoff and Messrs Kingsley, Bush, McDonald, Van Schaick, Stranahan, Agnew, Swan, Witte, Marshall. Howell, Davis and Hendrix. After an executive session of an hour, President Kingsley reported the resolution adopted by the executive committee. It provided that the president and chief engineer be authorized and directed to make the necessary construction to extend the Bridge railroad system to the westerly side of Chatham-st., or thereabout, substantially as shown in the maps prepared and laid before the trustees. These provide for a structure to extend forty tees. These provide for a structure to extend forty feet from the present terminus, and which will interfere in no way with City Hall square or the Hall of Records, but will take away a portion of the elevated railroad station and the stairway which now obstructs entrance to the bridge.

The proposed resolution was opposed by Mayor Low and Controller Grant. The former said it would not be wise to take one step and then stop, and he thought the structure should be extended further, so as to give more room for switching cars. The resolution, however, was adopted by a vote of 12 to 4, those in the negative being Low, Grant, Agnew and Swan. Swan.

As Mr. Kingsley is going to Europe for several months, and as Vice-President Rush will also be absent, Mr. Stranahan was made acting president, despite Mr. Van Schaicks's objection.

There is a difference between the Pennsylation of the "Biddle on Dedoca Apolts"—The Control of the Control of t

Avenue Elevated Railroad will be run from South Ferry to Harlem between the hours of 11 a.m. and 9 p. m. and passengers for Fifty-eighth-st, will be obliged to change ears at Forty-second-st, from which "shuttle" trains will carry them to Fifty-eighth-st. On week days the by to Harlem and Fifty-eighth-st. General Manager Ham, of the Manhattan Company, said yesterday that the purpose of the change was to reduce the intervals between the Harlem trains from 8 to 5 minutes on Sundays, when there is always in the summer a large travel to Harlem. The change would be for the advantage of the travelling public. trains will be run asthey have been previously-alternate-

THE TWIN CITIES CONCILIATED.

NORTHERN PACIFIC OFFICIALS SATISFY ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. PAUL, March 20 .- At the conference between the committees of St. Paul and Minneapells Chambers of Commerce and Vice President Oakes and General Freight Agent Hannaford of the Northern Pacific, yester day, some misapprehensions of the tenor of the meeting at which the Minneapolis committee had been appointed were dispelled on the one hand, and the workings of the new tariff explained upon the other. Mr. Oakes showed that in making up the tariff, graduating rates had been made from St. Paul to Portland on the one hand, and rates upon the same basis of compensation made from Portland to St. Paul and Minneapolis. would be suicidal, Mr. Oakes said, to ruin the Pacific coast trade, which was governed by would onditions of water transportation, etc., in the interest of cities at this end of the line. In adjusting the tariff St. Paul and Minneapolls had been accorded practically al Paul and Minneapolls had been accorded practically all the territory from the Idaho line castward, and Portland all from that point westward. Walla Walla, Coffax, Wallala, Farmington and some other points which were named, were on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line, and not within their jurisdiction. The interests in the two companies were now somewhat diverse. Mr. Oakes gave the committee the assurance that such inequalities as seemed to exist, however, would receive the favorable consideration of the Northern Pacific. The conference brought out clearly that no other disposition prevails than to accord the merchants and manufacturers of the twin etities every reasonable opportunity to build up a trade in the West, and that the interest of the company is identical with that of the two cities. The committees were thoroughly satisfied, and will so report to the bodies they represent.

TO BE ABSORBED INTO OTHER LINES. DAYTON, Ohio, March 20 .- The rumors of the transfer of the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis narrow gauge road appear to be confirmed by statements of the railroad officials here. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad is desirous of obtaining it as an inlet to the Southern Ohio coal fields, and especially the Dayton division, while the Cinelmatt, Van Wert and Miehigan Road is equally anxious to secure it for a Cincianati route. The New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohlo Road is said to be only awaiting Judge Baxier's decision to swal-low up the Cincianati Northern division, thus giving it an important connecting link between Dayton and Cincia-nati. In any case the road would be made a standard

Evening Journal from Brainerd, Minn., says: A meeting Evening Journal from Brainerd, Mign., says: A meeting was held last night to project a railroad from Brainerd to Mille Lace Lake. The plan is to co-operate with the enterprise of the State road from Leech Lake to Mille Lace by way of Brainerd, now building, using the same right of way from here to the lakes, and possibly joining with the St. Paul, Brainerd and Grand Forks system. The movement is hastened by the discovery that a St. Louis syndicate under the management of B. Gratz Brown has secured the right of way for the same purpose.

BICHROND, March 20.—The annual meeting of the Ches-

RICHMOND, March 20.—The annual meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Bailway Company was held to-day. The report of President C. P. Huntington was submitted and approved. It shows the net carnings last year to be \$1,306,000. The report speaks in gratified terms of the Western extension and connections of the road as well as of the tidewater extension to Newport News, at which point. in addition to other improvements, a grain elevator of one and one half million bushels capacity has been completed. The Board of Directors was elected as follows: C. P. Huntington, A. A. Low, A. S. Hatch, Elias Higgins, John Castree, Isaac E. Gates, A. E. Orr, Erra Wheeler and E. T. Townier, all of New-York and William C. Wickham and John Echolz, of Virginia.

Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, was elected a fire

OPPOSED TO THE HIGH LICENSE BILL. BRUWERS AND MALTSTERS COMBINING FOR POLIT-

ICAL ACTION.

Upward of a hundred portly-looking men, bers of the New-York State Brewers and Maltsters' Association, met yesterday in the large hall at Terrace Garden for their semi-annual convention. Among them were ex-Mayor John B. Manning, of Buffalo; Mayor Edmund Fitzgerald, of Troy; Colonel Powers, representing the Rochester Brewers; William O. Miles, representing the Ale Brewers! Association; George Ehret, A. N. Beadleston, William Woerz, Matthew Leavey, E. C. Schaefer, Henry Ferris, James Everard, E. Underhill, August Horrmann, Peter Doelger, Philip Ebling, Henry Elias, W. N. Oothout, of Rochester; C. H. Evans, of Hudson Henry Clausen, jr., James Flanagan, Jacob Ruppert, and A. E. J. Tovey. The association has about 500 members, who brew nearly 6,000,000 of the 18,000,000 barrels of beer brewed in the United States annually. Its object is the protection of its members by combined political action. The members have agreed to oppose all candidates for office whose records are not clear on the prohibition question, without regard to their party affiliations.

W. N. Oothout, of Rochester, who called the Among them were ex-Mayor John B. Manning, of

candidates for office whose records are not clear on the prohibition question, without regard to their party affiliations.

W. N. Oothout, of Rochester, who called the meeting to order, spoke against the Rooseveit high license law. The true remedy for the spread of intemperance, he thought, was to have a high license for spiritnous liquors and a low license for malt liquors. The report of the Board of Trustees called attention to the efficient action taken by the association in the last election, when over 35,000 voices were cast against Mr. Maynard, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, resulting in his defeat by a large majority. The Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions protesting against Senate bill No. 139. Resolutions were offered in which the wisdom of total abstinence, as an abstract theory, was recognized; but stating that it was impracticable, and that a temperance use of lager beer was in the truest interest of temperance. The Roosevelt high license bill was condemned as an unwise measure which would increase the consumption of spirituous liquors at the expense of malt, as had been proved in Michigan. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Petitions made a report exonerating ex-Mayor Manning from a charge of having been a temperance advocate. The following officers were unanimously elected: W. N. Oothout, president; A. B. Pratt, C. H. Evans, and Edmund Fitzgerald, vice-presidents; W. A. A. Brown, treasurer, and H. B. Wheatcroft, secretary.

Brown, treasurer, and H. B. Wheatcroft, secretary.

Henry Clausen, jr., said that the efforts of Dr. Howard Crosby in favor of temperance were approved by the brewers. There was only a different opinion as to the best method of bringing about a better state of affairs., He believed that the only effect that a high license would have would be to drive a large number of small men from a legitimate to an illegitimate business. He favored fighting prohibition to the last. There is in the State a capital of \$70,000,000 invested by brewers, and they would not submit to being driven out of business.

TEACHINGS OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

Said another scholar who had seen the book:

The deductions from the contents of this important manuscript are at variance with nearly every polity exablished. They are all shown to be later growths or developments. The Episcopalian will find slender ground for the Apostolic succession; the Presbyterian loses his ruiting elder; the Eaptist gets water "poured" on him, and the Congregationalist gets water "poured" on him, and the Congregationalist gets small comfort. Each denomination will continue on in its own way, no doubt, but this document will serve to emphasize the fact rather more than suspected before, that to make a claim is not equivalent to proving it and holding it against all comers. The book will be of interest to all classes of educated people, whether they understand Greek or not, for the translation is made by a competent American scholar, with the advantage of advice and counsel from one of our most distinguished church historians. Competent indees have declared the authenticity of the book beyond question. Attention has been called to some of the peculianties of the document in The Independent and The Lecongelist in the last two issues, and The Examiner (Baptise) has already tried to forestall any conclusions from its contents which may prove prejudicial to the theory of timmersion. It is seldem that a book creates so mach sit in so stort a time, but the commotion is only in proportion to its importance.

A SOUND STEAMER BREAKS HER SHAFT.

The steamer Continental, of the New-York and New-Haven Line, broke her shaft while off Bridgeport Light yesterday morning, and was towed into Bridgeport harbor. The Continental left New-Haven about midnight Wednesday night New-Haven about midnight Wednesday night, having on board about thirty passengers and a full cargo of freight. When the snaft connecting the paddle-wheels broke, the passengers, most of whom were abed, got up and drossed, but there was no panic. The Elm City, of the same line, which was on her way up from this city, came along about 11 a. m., and seeing that the Continental was disabled, ran alongside and took off her passengers. The Elm City then towed the Continental into Bridgeport. The passengers of the disabled steamer were taken back to New-Haven. A tag was sent up from this city as soon as the news of the accident reached here, to bring the Continental down the Sound. She will reach here early this morning. It was said at the office of the company that the damage was slight.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool by the steamer City of Chester yesterday were E.Ax-ten, Miss E. Bickford, H. Crandall, Fred Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Ensign, H. A. Earnshaw, Percy Franklin, Dr. A. Farncomb, Alfred George, Mr. and Mrs. John Hayhurst, Fraser Hall, Richard W. Holt, the Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Jones, R. Lawrie, Thomas Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. David Lockhart, Edmund Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pres ton, Harry G. Powell, J. E. Palmer, U. S. N., Mrs. M. A. Roberts, Miss Genevieve Roberts, Thomas Roeves, Theo-dor Ch. Radoslavoff, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Turner, H. O. Wright, Tracy R. Wyles, Mrs. L. S. Wilson, Miss C. Wilson, Eustace Waugh, Silvanus Wilkins and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wagstaff.

Wright, Tracy R. Wyles, Manus Wilkins and Mr. and Mr. Eustace Watgh, Silvanus Wilkins and Mr. and Mr. Thomas Wagstaff.

Among those who salled by the White Star steamer Republic were Mrs. Annandale, C. Arnold, Richard Anders, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Bryant, C. F. Brooker, John S. Beecher, Captain George H. Bradbury, Clement Gould, J. R. Hail, J. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Homans, James B. Henderson, J. P. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. L. James, Hugh Low, H. Ray Myers, H. P. Owens, Henry T. Pearce, E. B. Sheldon, J. E. Whidden and Captain Whitla.

A NEW SYNAGOGUE TO BE BUILT. A new synagogue is to be built this summer

on the west side of Madison-ave, near Sixty-fifth-st, by the

congregation of the B'nai Jeshurum, one of the oldest in New-York. The president of the congregation Moritz Cohn yesierday filed plans for the new building with the A RUMOR DENIED.

INTREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.!

St. Paul, March 20.—It was reported last algebrated that President Hards of the Northern Pacific bad in vited Land Commissioner Lambern to resign, in order that he might put a favorite in his place. Investigation shows the ramer to be entirely without foundation.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

St. Paul, March 20.—A dispatch to The

THE PRESIDENCY.

FURTHER TALK ABOUT CANDIDATES.

ARTHURS SOUTHERN SUPPORT WEAKENING.
Washington Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)
When the last batch of Southern nominations were sent to the Senate, Arthur's star had attained its greatest sititude. From that day it has been going down. The North Carolina combination fell through with Reogh's rejection. In Alabama, Strebneh's rejection showed the office-holding gang that confirmation was as important as nomination, and that it would be wise not to put all their eggs in one baket. Mahone and Riddleberger began to take in the situation more clearly and look out for a soft place to fall upon. They were shaken further in their allegiance to the reigning dynasty when the President, in the face of their wishes, falled to reappoint Sener as Chief Justice of Wyoming. He has cut loose from the Arthur craft, and, rope in hands, seeks another tow; while Senator Riddleberger, his colleague, in abundant caution, has cut the President cutirely, and is coquetting alternately with Logan and Sherman, and saying a kind word now and then for Blaine when he is in Blaine company. The Virginia Senators haven't time to tie themselves to a forlorn hope. They have a big fight shead, At Chicago their delegation will be found on the winning side. So, but in less necessity to show their hands in advance, are the other Southern delegations.

An ILLINGIS VOTE FOR EDMUNDS. ARTHUR'S SOUTHERN SUPPORT WEAKENING.

AN ILLINOIS VOTE FOR EDMUNDS.

From The Chicago Journal (Ren.)

There was a conference of the Republicans of New-York and Brooklyn, recently, for the purpose of booming Senator Edmunds for the Presidency. They could not boom a better man, or one better qualified for that exaited station.

that exaited station.

OBJECTING TO THE FAIRCHILD BOOM.

From The La Crosse (Wis.) Republican (Rep.)

General Fairchild was a brave soldier; he was a good Gevernor, a judicious and creditable diplomat, and conjugate the circle of his ladiunce is too small to be presumptively perceptible on so large and miscellaneous a body as a National Republican Convention. Unless we are mistaken in this estimate of his strength and probabilities, why not drop him out of the Presidential race and elect a delegation for President Arthur or Senator Edmunds, the two strongest candidates yet named in the pivotal State of New-York. Arthur and Lincoln, or Edmunds and Lincoln, are good enough names for Wisconsia Republicans to support at Chicago.

THE WAY BEAVER COUNTY TALKS.

Unantmously adopted by Beaver County (Penn.) Republican Convention.

Resolved, That James G. Blaine being un-Accounted, I hat James G., Blaine being the doubtedly the acknowledged choice of the Republicans of Beaver County for the Presidency, primary elections to assertain their sentiments are unincessary, and the con-ferces to be appointed under the following resolution are hereby instructed to vote for no method of electing con-trary to his interests, and for no delegate not pledged to his support.

SENTIMENT IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, PENN. Three or four gentlemen interested in the wel-Three or four gentlemen interested in the welfare of the country spent a few hours the other day in ascertaining the wishes of the people in regard to the coming nominations for President and Vice-President. Men in business on the street, and from all parts of our county, as they chanced to meet them, were requested to write their names, with their preferences for the offices named. The unanimity for Blaine and Lincoln is surprising. The result is: For President—Blaine, 408; Edmunds, 3; Logan, 3; Arthur, 4; Sherman, 2; Keley, 1; Lincoln, 2; Grant, 1; General Sherman, 2; total, 426, For Vice-President—Lincoln, 408; Logan, 5; Edmunds, 4; Harrison, 2; Arthur, 2; Blafue, 1; Foster, 1; total, 423.

HARD ON FLOWER.

The "Flower boom" is the most highly ridiculous incident of the Presidential canalage, even when it stands by itself. But what can be said of the wild absurdity of the suggestion that "Flower and Thurman would make a splendid ticket"! Belmont and Bayard would not suggest a contrast so astounding between the tail and the head of the ticket. Mr. Flower is manifestly not one of the variety that is "born to blush unseen."

IMPRESSIVELY WEIGHTY.

From The Boston Traceller, Collector Worthington's Paper,
With a view to ascertaining the sentiment of With a view to ascertaining the sentiment of the merchants, bankers and tradesmen of Boston touching President Arthur and its administration, The Praceler, through its representatives, has made a personal canvass of them. Taken together they constitute a remarkable body of business option. The gentlemen called upon were not selected because of their known preferences, but were simply taken as leading men in the different department of business life to which they belonged. They were not asked to commit themselves to any choice between candidates, but the questions submitted to them were in these simple terms,—What is your opinion, as business men, of President Arthur and his administration? What is your view of the Presidential situation? Where they have of their own motion expressed a preference for the nontination of this man or that, the interviewer has recorded that expression. The net result of this canvass is the manifestation of a unabinity of approval of the President, his policy and his conduct, which is impressively weighty.

A BLAINE FIELD DAY.

capital on which to elect another?

LOUISIANA NOT A PAYING INVESTMENT.

From The Chicago Journal (Rep.)

Now it is possible for every Southern State to be worked in the interest of Mr. Arthur in the same way that Louisiana has been, but we don't believe that this scheme will pan out well. It smacks too strongly of the influence of the "machine" to suit the people. A delegation elected in that way would not carry the moral influence that one would if it were the unframmelled and spontaneous choice of the constituency. Moreover, there is a tradition that there is an Executive order on file somewhere which has never been countermanded, that forbids Federal officeholders from making themselves too active or numerous in political caucuses and conventions. That order seems to have been forgotten or disregarded in Louisiana when the delegation was chosen recently.

TWO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

SKETCHED BY A DEMOCRATIC ARTIST.

SKETCHED BY A DEMOCRATIC ARTIST.

From Correspondence of The Cincinnai New Journal.

At Cleveland last fall, for the first time, I heard Joe McDonaid and Henry Payne speak.

Mr. Payne opened the meeting with a prepared chunk of wisdom, cold and moist, admirable only for what it did not contain. It looked to me somehow as if he wanted the crowd off his hands whenever he attempted to gesture, and intended to take a Turkish bath after he weat home. There was that fussy deference and half nervous fawning about his manner as of one who doth protest too much. He praised the dear people with an iteration as unclastic as it was insincere. The crowd seemed to size him up, and went on smoking their pipes and taking to each other just as if nobody was addressing them. The speech was short, and ended like it was out in two. In what there was of it he appeared to hand his platitudes to the people on the end of a long pole, and to be rejuded when the whole batch of trusiums slipped off and was trampled under foet of the multitude—he had gotten rid of them, that was all. He struck me as being vain, garralous, senile: apt to crep thistless by the roadside unless somebody was precent to pull him by the bridle rein and remind him that there was better provender at home. Mentally constituted so as to put every thing in small pigeon holes, opportunity could only develop him into a penknife warrior or a periwinale statesman.

After he had finished, and Hoadly had read his proof slip in a shivering and maiarious way, Joseph McDonaid came on deck, and I had a chance to size him up.

He is a larger, better man than Payne, a picturesque, farmeritie old snapping turtle, with a face like a Jumbo Joe Gelger: he recalls to my recollection a jolly oid gentleman once known to me who told all the jokes and dit houst of the laughing, while somebody else set up the drinks. But for the shrewd and cantious quietade of his drinks. But for the shrewd and cantious quietade of his drinks. But for the shrewd and contious quietade of his drinks. But fo

ing finger infallibly sure to carry to his mouth a slice two of fat whenever the company had eyes diverted fro

THE WESTERN CATTLE PLAGUE.

TOPEKA, March 20 .- The Senate devoted itself to railroad legislation mainly to-day, but the Assem-bly passed a bill providing for a State Veterinary

St. Louis, March 20.-Reports from Maries County in Southwest Missouri, say that the cattle disease has broken out there. Three herds are affected, but prompt action is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.